

Blank for sale

FOREIGN.

New York, May 16.

By the *Charlemagne*, from Liverpool, papers to the 9th ult. are received; which, though later by a week than previous accounts, still leave the main question of peace or war unsettled. The answer of the Austrians to the protest of France against their entrance into the Roman States, had not been received; but on the 4th, in the Chamber of Deputies, Mr. Casimir Perrier expressed a confident hope, that satisfactory explanations would yet be obtained from Vienna; and a considerable rise in the French funds consequent upon this declaration, seems to imply, that the public shared in his hope. The question presented by Belgium remains as complicated as ever; and that country seems to be in a state little short of anarchy. Disturbances similar to those at Brussels, had broken out at Antwerp, but were subdued for the time. Meanwhile, Holland threatens: the minister of that country calling upon the States General for the means of making their power felt and respected by the Belgians.

With regard to the Poles, amid many rumors of insurrections in Volhynia, and even in Courland, that would be advantageous to them, and of a diversion likely to be offered by the Turks in their favor, we confess we do not see any thing to encourage hopes—not of their prevailing against Russia, (for, unaided by other Powers, that could not be looked for,) but of their making such a protracted struggle as to induce Russia rather to purchase peace by some concession, than to conquer it at a great expense of blood and treasure. In Italy, the Austrians continue their advance unresisted, the patriots vanishing at their approach without striking a blow.

France—young France, was still clamorous for war; while England, occupied in the recess of the Parliament, with her own difficulties, seems to await, with a sort of forboding resignation, the issue of that question of Parliamentary Reform, which would so soon be determined; and which, however determined, is to effect a radical change, we might say revolution perhaps, in the constitution and government of that country.

The *Hamburg Correspondent* gives the following extract of a letter from Berlin, dated March 24:—

"For some days past we have had among us the young Prince Czartoryski, son of the President of the National Government of Poland, and Aid-de-Camp to General Chlopicki. It is presumed that he has come to ascertain how far our King may be disposed to take upon himself the part of a mediator for peace."

A letter from Frankfort states that the inhabitants of the Caucasus, who have never been able to reconcile themselves to the yoke of Russia, and have seized every opportunity to get rid of the garrisons which the Russian Government keeps up amongst them, at a very heavy expense, upon finding that the Emperor Nicholas was drawing all his forces towards the west, have risen in insurrection, and already obtained some advantages. The writer of the letter adds:—"It is also currently reported that Persia has declared war against Russia; and that if the Company, with whom the Porte contracted to furnish 40,000 muskets and as many sabres, had fulfilled their engagement, Turkey also, in all probability, would have come to a rupture. Of all the Powers engaged in this new coalition against France, Russia, perhaps, is the least to be feared, on account of the embarrassments created by her neighbours."

"The following report," says the *Courier Francais*, "was current yesterday upon the state of diplomatic negotiations. It is said that, upon the question of the intervention of Austria in the Duchy of Parma and Placentia, England, without concurring in the pretensions of the Cabinet of Vienna, has declared that it cannot give rise to opposition by arms on the part of France. The French Cabinet admits this doctrine. As to the question of the Romagna, it is stated that the note of France, which is couched in firm and precise terms, was concerted verbally with the English Ambassador, M. Perrin, jun., was charged to carry it to London. It was affirmed that intelligence was received of the full and unreserved admission of England, who admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

The *London Times* of the 7th, on the subject of French Affairs, says:—

In the Paris papers of Monday, which arrived last night, we find nothing calculated to decide the question of peace or war between France and Austria. The Monitor of Sunday had declared that the French Government, which had demanded explanations from Vienna, had as yet received no answer, and promised unreserved information on the subject as soon as it should arrive. The public excitement is upon this promise with a mixture of hope and anxiety.

Upon the head of several Poles, a gentleman of the Duchy of Silesia had been offered a reward of 600 dollars, and 2000 francs to procure the full and unreserved admission of England, who admits the right of France to declare war in case Austria should not evacuate the Romagna. A Congress is to meet at Rome for the solution of all the questions."

From the *Messenger des Chambres* of April 5. PARIS, APRIL 4.—The Austrians were at the gates of Bologna on the 21st, and entered the town on the 22d. On the following day, 23d, Cardinal Oppizzoni, a Legate, and Civil Governor on the part of the Pope, took possession of the authority. His first act was to order a Te Deum to be sung, in honor of the victory gained over the independence and liberty of the Italians.

The Austrians did not remain at Bologna. The corps d'armee continued its march forward in three columns.

The French Ministry has declared that it demanded explanations upon this movement of the Austrians, which had been commenced without our Cabinet having the slightest idea of the circumstances.

We cannot see what other answer can be given by the Cabinet of Vienna, but that an application for assistance had been made by the Pope.

Neither can we imagine what objection can be made on the part of our Government, as it has given up, in a great degree, the doctrine of non-intervention, such as was at first understood.

Will the Austrians be required to evacuate Romagna? This is a question which it would be foolish to assert positively; and, on the other hand, it is doubtful whether a great Power like Austria would obey such a summons. There will be no war, and what proves that peace will not be interrupted is that, notwithstanding the progress of the Austrians across Romagna, a march well known at Paris since yesterday, the Monitor of this morning states that no change has taken place since the declarations made by the Ministers from the tribune, and that the explanations which have been required will produce certain answers and replies.

BONAPARTE, March 22.—After four days' fighting between Novara and Plotsena, Gen. Zucchi, obliged to yield to superior numbers, retired on the territory of Salasca, bringing with him two pieces of brass can-

non and six small iron guns, a large supply of military stores, and between three and four millions of francs taken out of the treasury. The sum has been placed in the hands of a safe agent, and will be applied to defray the expense of the defence of the free provinces.

LIVERPOOL, APRIL 7.

THE MARKETS.—Since the 31st ult. we have experienced a very languid demand for Cotton, 600 barrels of Wilmington turpentine, 4 soft, sold at 12s. 6d. and 700 barrels of 12s. 3d. a barrel. There has been more doing in our grain market, but without any improvement in prices, and the desire to sell both wheat and flour appears to increase, a few thousand barrels of the latter have been disposed of at 36s. 37s. per barrel for good New York and Philadelphia; Indian Corn is dull of sale, and offered at 40s. per qr.; the article is arriving rather freely from Bayonne, Bilbao, and the Mediterranean. Rice, in bond, 16s. 6d. a 19s.; Flour, free, 34s. a 37s. 6d.; Indian Corn 40s. a 41s.; Tar 11 to 12s. 6d. Averages of Grain for the week, Wheat 72s. 2d. Duty on Flour 1s. 7d. per barrel.

April 8.—The Cotton market to-day has been as quiet as before, but we do not perceive much, if any, disposition to give way. The arrivals reported at the Custom house are only 4,900, but fully 20,000 have come in yesterday and to-day, which are not yet reported. We have had too some considerable arrivals both of Wheat and Flour yesterday and to-day; and these have caused a slight decline in the prices.

April 8.—The imports of Cotton this week are 7950 bags, and the sales are 12,390 at steady prices. Evening.—The supplies of Grain and Flour into this port since Tuesday are considerable, which, with the prospect of future arrivals from all articles of the Corn trade for the present; and although the holders do not appear disposed to submit to lower terms, the general quotations Thursday have been scarcely maintained in the limited transactions which have occurred.

New York, May 18.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.—The packet ship *Canada*, Macy, from Liverpool, brings us London papers to and of the 15th ult. and of Liverpool of the 16th.

The most cheering intelligence, and very cheering it is, as well as unexpected, is that of the success of the Poles, against the Russians. The Polish commander, Skryznecki, raised, as it will be remembered, from a subordinate station to the chief command, for his distinguished services in the contests of February, has proved himself worthy of that marked preference. He seems formed for the occasion, and to be equal to it. The Balkan-passer, who won his laurels against the Turks, is, we may hope, fated to see them wither before the genius and fortune of the valiant Poles. The manoeuvre by which this success has been accomplished, is alike bold and masterly, and in its consequences will be deeply felt. The insurrection in Lithuania is no longer doubtful; and though, from the internal commotions which we now learn have broken out in the Ottoman Empire, the hope of a division from that quarter is at an end, we must say, the despondency with which we have heretofore looked at the struggles of Poland, is in some degree relieved, and has given place to a stronger confidence, that partial justice at least may yet be done to that gallant people.

Respecting FRANCE, we do not find that any official answer had yet been made by Austria, (up till the 13th of April, the latest Paris dates) to the demand by the French Government of an explanation of the proceedings at Bologna and other parts of the Roman States. Meanwhile, however, the Austrians had completely put down the insurgents, and restored the former functionaries and authorities; and the opinion seemed to prevail in Paris, that the French government would acquiesce in what was done—provided the Austrian troops were speedily withdrawn, and war would thus be avoided.

It may be looked upon either as indicative of confidence in their own strength, or of the growing influence of *Bonapartisme*, that the President of the Council had decided upon replacing the statue of *Napoleon* on the column of the Place Vendôme.

Of Belgium, we can say nothing more definitive than at previous dates. A report was prevailing in the country, unfounded, in all probability,—that a treaty of partition, similar to that by which Poland was parcelled out, had been signed by the Five Powers, in virtue of which Belgium was to be cut up and distributed among several of them. This is not probable: but as to what will be the fate of that country, we are wholly in the dark.

In Great Britain the Parliament had re-assembled, and the question of Reform was again under incidental discussion—the Ministers had in some degree modified the details, without altering the principle of this bill.—Mr. Hunt astonished all parties in the House by declaring that the bill was not approved by the people—as not going far enough in giving the right of suffrage—Ireland was in a most disturbed state—rebellion and murder had openly appeared.

It is said, by the *London Courier*, that the ex Royal family of France will shortly leave England, in consequence of certain disclosures of the plans of some of their agents.—Spain is mentioned to be their destination.

RUSSIA AND POLAND.

Victory of the Poles over the Russians. The news from the North is of the highest interest. The war has recommenced upon the Vistula, and the Poles are conquerors! The corps of General Geismar and General Rosen are in full retreat: 6,000 killed or wounded, 6,000 prisoners, 13 cannons, standards, muskets, &c. are the result of the memorable day of the 31st of March.

The Polish Generalissimo had crossed the Vistula on the night between the 30th and 31st of March, and by a bold manoeuvre falling by surprise upon the army which was in observation upon the line of Praga, he beat it back upon the corps of General Rosen, which was in its turn, overwhelmed, and driven upon that of General Geismar.

All the Russian positions were carried by storm. The Polish General had at first detached upon his left Gen. Umisky, to observe the reinforcements of the Imperial Guard, which were advancing on that side.

General Diebitsch, in his headquarters, of Sienica, thus finds himself cut off by the Polish corps, which is marching on the line of the Bug to meet them, through the Palatinate of Augustow.

On the 1st of April the Poles overthrew again the remains of the divisions of Rosen and Geismar. An Officer, who set out from the camp on the 1st of April, at half past one o'clock, and arrived at five o'clock at Warsaw, announces that, upon his depar-

ture they had made, even during that morning, two thousand prisoners, among whom were many General Officers. They had likewise taken six cannons, and magazines and muskets.

Whole battalions laid down their arms in the battle of the 31st of March; perhaps this is the first time of such an occurrence in Russian regiments. What demoralization must exist in their ranks! Glory to the Polish army! Glory to the heroic defenders of the independence of their country! They have paid sufficiently dear for liberty to preserve it. With what joy Europe will open to them her ranks.

While these great events are passing on the banks of the Vistula, a violent insurrection broke out on the 28th at Wilna.

Thus we have Lithuania almost entirely under arms; and 26 days have scarcely passed since the Russian Imperial Guard traversed it, marching upon the Vistula. What redoubled energy the victorious of the 31st must infuse into the Lithuanian insurrection; and what confidence the news of this insurrection must spread in its turn in the victorious ranks of the Polish army.

We shall now leave the official documents to speak for themselves: recitals like these require no commentaries. We shall only add, that authentic letters from Warsaw of the 1st instant, assure us that the Bulletin written in haste, so far from exaggerating the success of these memorable days, do not perhaps represent them so great as they were in reality.

There is a report that the Poles have just obtained at Grochow a new and important victory over the Russians. The corps of Geismar, it is said, has been entirely destroyed, and that officer, severely wounded is reported to be among the number of prisoners.—Marshal Diebitsch, closely hemmed in by the army and peasantry, is enclosed in the marshes, and is thus in the most critical position. Six thousand prisoners, and twenty-six pieces of cannon are said to have been gained by this victory.

Steam Doctors.—For some weeks past we have noticed in the *Hillsborough Recorder*, an advertisement of one of these gentry, the first we believe who has ever honored North Carolina with the light of his science. The subject is very happily hit off in the following Advertisement Extra and Certificates which appear in the last Recorder.

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA. BARNABAS BOLUS.

ROOT, HERB, AND STEAM DOCTOR, Most respectfully informs the afflicted and diseased in this "ever free and happy town of Hillsborough," and the regions round about, including Kamschatka and Terra del Fuego, that he has lately arrived from Botany Bay, with a "fresh recruit" of hot rocks, hot vegetables, and hot tinctures, all "friendly to nature;" never known to fail; and peculiarly adapted to the approaching hot weather.

It astonishes Doct. Bolus, and melts his tender heart with pity, that people will insist upon being sick, may even upon dying of their complaints; when, by taking his roots, herbs, pills, powders, tinctures and steam, they might live forever; and indeed, with care, and the Doctor's occasional advice, considerably longer. Death is altogether attributable to excessive refrigeration. The moment a person becomes throughout as cold as ice, he is as dead as Julius Caesar. And it is a discovery, of which modern philosophy may proudly boast, that heat is the opposite of cold. It must therefore be evident, even to such as cannot, like Doct. Bolus, lay claim to a very liberal education, that so long as a person is hot, he is certainly alive; nor can he possibly die, until the heat, which is but another name for vitality, takes its final leave of him. Doct. Bolus firmly believes, that, had he himself lived in the days of our grand progenitors Adam and Eve, he would have been able, by his own exertions, to keep alive and hearty up to this present, all the generations that have ever existed; and whose deaths, barring a few accidental ones, are all to be charged to the blundering ignorance and poisonous medicines of the physicians of the old school.

Doct. Bolus cures all disorders incident to humanity; more especially such as are incurable. And, what is very remarkable, and yet true, he makes use, substantially, of only one remedy for all the vast variety of ailments. The fundamental principle, upon which his system of practice is predicated, is, that sickness, like Gen. Jackson's late cabinet, is an unit; and therefore there ought to be but one means of removing it. Is the patient attacked by the measles, or the small pox; the chicken cough, or the mumps; lockjaw, or apoplexy; palsy, or the blue devils; a cancer, or the mullegrubs; or any other of "the thousand ills that flesh is heir to?" each and every of them is forthwith exercised, exuded, expurgated and expelled by the grand sovereign catholicon STEAM, assisted by potent decoctions of various pungent roots and herbs, all "friendly to nature."

Doct. Bolus derived his immense fund of medical knowledge, and his license to practice from that *Trismegistus* of modern times, mons. Doct. TONSON, well known to the universe, for his perseverance and close attention to his patients, especially by night. The public should exercise the greatest vigilance in guarding against quacks and ignorant pretenders of medical science, which are lately discovered to be increasing, and which of all things the Tonsonian system especially abominates. Such, if not seasonably detected, and effectually exposed, may prove very nearly as mischievous to the health and lives of mankind as the deleterious portions of regular physicians themselves.

It is an invariable rule with Doct. Bolus to charge a fee for his services, and his travelling expenses; yet not by any means with a view of making a particle of profit for himself from his profession. This profession he has adopted disinterestedly, and purely for the advantage of the whole human race. A charge for services is made, by reason that the generality of patients are too apt to place a light value, and sometimes no value at all, on even a great blessing which is easily and cheaply obtained. The Doctor's fees will, however, be always characterized by extreme moderation; and may not, in general, be expected to exceed by much more than two or three hundred per-

cent. Most of the Faculty, in similar cases. When the patient, or their friends, desire it, the Doctor will readily engage to put an effectual stop to the disease, in one way or other, in a given time, and for a stipulated amount.

The following excellent medicines have just been received, and will be sold low, in consideration of the hardness of the times: Composition and Imposition Powders, for the prevention of all diseases.

Rheumatic Drops, good for the belly-ach. Invaluable Corn Plaster, for sore eyes. Red Pepper Cordial, a cooling drink for dog days. Oil of Brickbats, good for the gravel.

Tooth-ach Drops, for barked shins. Botanic Mixture, a remedy for sudden death. Jamestown Weed Lozenges, for the hydrophobia. Patent Eye Water, a sovereign cure for better worm.

Bilious Pills, good against drowning and itch. Pessary Symp, an infallible remedy for hysterics. Essence of Cabbage Stump, for jaundice, and head-ach.

Extract of Fishhooks, an injection for dyspepsia. Puke, Junk Bottles, an effectual cure for worms. Quantity of Patent Russes, to be worn about the neck.

Package Ebenezer Homilies, excellent emetics. With other equally valuable medicines, "friendly to nature."

CERTIFICATES OF CURES.

Newton, Orange Co. N. C. June 1830.

This may certify, that my son Bill was most grievously afflicted with an eruption of breaking out; so that, being confined in the county goal for his health, by prescription of the court, he cleared himself therefrom, in spite of bolts, bars, &c. in a single night.—Was cured by three steamings, and one of Doct. Bolus's amiable Jamestown Weed Lozenges, and has suffered from no complaint since.

(Signed) ICHABOD G. GULLEM.

CAPE TOWN, GOOD HOPE, Nov. 1, 1829.

Personally appeared before me, Mr. Jasper Jenkins, a respectable inhabitant of this place, and made oath, that he said Jasper had been a long time tormented with the gravel between his shoulders, and on the back of his neck; and having tried all the old remedies in vain, was induced to apply to that distinguished philanthropist, Doct. BARNABAS BOLUS; by whom a complete cure was effected in a few minutes, by means of nine steamings, and forty-nine bottles of the celebrated Red Pepper Cordial.

(Signed) NICODEMUS NIMCOOP, J. P.

ORANGE CO. N. C. SEPT. 9th, 1830.

I, the subscriber, hereby certify, that for the space of about thirty-nine years, eleven months and thirty days, I was troubled with an excruciating tooth-ach in my left eye, which produced so painful a stiffness in my right knee, that it was with the greatest difficulty that I could raise my hand to my mouth. Was thoroughly cured in one minute and a half by the clock, by only 13 steamings, and three doses of the celebrated Doct. Bolus's Corn Plaster.

(Signed) SALLY W. MACTAB.

WAKE COUNTY, N. C. MARCH 1st, 1831.

The subscriber had been long and most terribly afflicted by a morbid condition of the bowels and liver, combined with a slight touch at the midriff and gizzard. These complaints were attended with violent efforts to vomit and continual but unavailing endeavors to belch or spue. He had tried large and repeated doses of antimony, ipecac, and even tartar emetic, by advice of the Faculty; so that they had become his only daily diet; but all to no purpose.—Despairing of obtaining the least relief by the usual means, he was recommended to the illustrious Doct. BARNABAS BOLUS; who, after a regular steaming, kindly administered a small portion of Ebenezer Theology. This, operating as a gentle and salutary emetic, caused him to throw up a large hand saw, two hammers, one gimlet, and a three-legged stool, which had been swallowed during his infancy, and which had kept him in a puny condition ever since. This certificate is freely granted in aid of the Doctor's practice; and of its truth no one may presume to doubt. (Signed) WALTER WIGGINS.

CHAPEL HILL, N. C. April 20th, 1831.

To all whom it may concern: Know ye, that I, the undersigned, was, from the cradle, visited with those redoubtable diseases, scrofula, king's evil, syphilis, and the gout, from which I was able to get no deliverance. As I advanced in age, I had the misfortune to pick up the hopping and chin coughs, quincy, cramp, measles and the itch. Being hardly grown to man's estate, the small pox happened to prevail in our neighborhood, I caught that; together with the pleurisy, mumps, liver complaint, dropsy, jaundice and the consumption. And, as if these were insufficient to fill up the large measure of my sufferings, rheumatism, apoplexy, tetanus, palsy and hydrophobia were shortly after added. About this time a couple of severe falls, one from a horse, and the other from a garret window, dislocated my neck and spine, and deprived me altogether of the use of all my limbs. By the tooth-ach, I lost every means of masticating food; blindness, and deafness, utter and entire, took possession of my eyes and ears; and a violent cancer swept off every particle of my nose.—Indeed, such was my doleful plight, attacked by all the diseases at once, that whenever I walked abroad to see my friends, or heard their discourse at home, my feelings were too melancholy to be either endured or described; and the worst of all was, I had access to no better remedies than those furnished by the regular physicians, who seemed to look upon my case as somewhat doubtful. Matters being thus, it happened that one night, at precisely 20 minutes past 12 o'clock, I died, and became totally defunct; whereupon my friends began to give up all hopes of my recovery. As a last resort, however, the learned and renowned Doct. BARNABAS BOLUS was called in, post haste. In little less than a week he arrived, and, perceiving at a glance the nature of my case, viz. "a complication of distempers," he proceeded at once to mix up, in a jorden, as an antidote, "a complication of remedies," composed of all the various materia medica used in his extensive practice; the which he administered copiously; with, as usual, a vigorous and sweltering steam. In less than five minutes, I revived; and in ten, was as well as I ever was in my life, having had originally an excellent constitution. In about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of Dr. Bolus, I was able to eat a hearty meal of beef steaks and onions, to dance a couple of high rigadown jigs, and to challenge any six men of the county to a fair battle of old fashioned fist and skull. Given under my hand and seal.

(Signed) NICHOLAS NIMCHI.

Doct. Bolus deems it entirely superfluous to multiply evidences of his unequalled professional skill, though it were easy to do so. He will give due notice of his place of residence, that no inconvenience may result to the infinite number of patients which will doubtless eagerly seek his advice and assistance.

A few students of medicine would be received. It requires two weeks severe study to make a thorough Doctor, by this system, unless the student be unusually bright.

Preaching, also, by the Doct. when not otherwise engaged.

BARNABAS BOLUS, MD. DD. & A. S. S. Hillsborough, May, 1831.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

The American Pulpit.—The publication of a series of original sermons, by the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Diocese of Boston, commenced in January last, by the Rev. Mr. Hunt, of Boston. The object of the publication is to make the character of the American Episcopal Church more truly and generally known, by extending the benefit of the discourse of its clergy beyond the limits of their respective congregations. It is published in numbers, and about eighteen sermons to be given, in the course of the year, at a moderate price of one dollar. The sermons, abstractly considered, are of a reading, yet published in the attractive of a periodical by living men, of whom have heard or seen; together with the variety of style and subject necessary to be presented in a series of eighteen sermons, many different divines; they cannot fail to be interesting to the denomination of Christians whom they are designed. Similar works published by other denominations, and sively circulated, and we doubt not that Episcopalians, who are not wanting in ability, will extend to this work the encouragement needed to carry it on. We note certificates of approbation from Bishops, Griswold, Bowen and Brownell; and happy to learn that the patronage thus intended has been very liberal.—C. S. C.

The following, from the Alabama, confirms what appeared in our last paper respecting the distress among the Creek Indians.

"The condition of the Creek Indians at this time is deplorable in the extreme. A solute starvation is now the situation of them, and unless the hand of charity soon extended, many of them for want of bread, will soon be no more. Many of them had determined to emigrate to the mouth of the Mississippi, and consequently no means to provide for living. The Government, however, changed their minds, and those who expected to emigrate being pointed, were left without the means of subsistence. Their situation is daily growing worse, and so desperate is their case, that a large portion of the common law are not only willing but anxious to emigrate. The Chiefs, however, living in plenty themselves, disregard the situation of the Indians, and still refuse to emigrate. Government or the State should do some human beings should not be permitted to starve with hunger. A civilized community surely will interpose to preserve from extinction this remnant of a once powerful nation."

Port of New York.—The commercial prosperity of this port continues increasing. The amount of duties secured at the Custom in the month of January was about *four hundred thousand dollars*, being *eighty more* than the amount secured in January preceding year. From the first of January of the present year until the first of nearly *eight millions of dollars* have been cleared, and the bond and cash duties a week amount to \$622,000.

N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.

We have a proposition to make to Mr. Jackson, which we trust he will ponder if he don't accept it. If he will take Mr. Post-Master General Barry, and his steed a man who shall receive his appointment on condition of devoting one hour week to the duties of his office, he, the Gen. Jackson shall have our hearty cooperation in the attempt, and our aid to carry into effect his repeated declaration of his determination to serve the term only. If this is not a fair offer, liberal, then there is no virtue in the Administration—no gratitude in America—no wisdom in Major Eaton.

Middlesex Gazette.

New York.—The city government of New York was organized on Tuesday week, the new charter. After thirty balloting, Samuel Stevens, Esq., one of the most going opposition men in the city, was elected President of the Board of Aldermen. Mr. B. Murray was chosen President of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, on the fourth ballot in opposition also to the caucus candidates.

The Washington Globe says the following:—"What's the matter there, Pat?" said a gentleman who was disturbed by an outcry in the street, to his servant—"O, nothing, honor," was the reply, "only they are trying to make a man turn volunteer."—Middlesex Gazette.

The New York Gazette of May 13, says:—"The races of the Union Course, L. I. commenced yesterday with the four miles race in which the southern mare, Bonnets of Black Maria and Sir George.—The first was performed in 7 m. 55s.—being 10 seconds less than the first heat of the great race on Tuesday."

We understand that the races of the "nets of blue" and "Goliath," New York, secured a large sum of money to change *twenty thousand dollars* comes to a single dividend in Philadelphia.—U. S. Gazette.

Expensive Amusement.—At a late Court held at Salem, Indiana, an action was brought by one individual against some twelve or thirteen others, *Tarring and Feathering*. The complaint got a verdict of \$600 damages.

"Dick," said a certain lawyer to a tryman who had been considered more than knave, "what should you call the greatest curiosities in the world?" replied Dick, "an honest lawyer and a tryman on fire."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, MAY 25, 1831.

Extract of a letter from Raleigh, dated

...and Convention"—as to
...rest about that."

capital of 1,200,000 dollars—being the fourth in that vicinity within a few months.

forthcoming Novel of J. K. Paulding, Esq.

Schooners, Brave for Boston, Crescent for New York, Fair Play for Port-au-Prince, Emma & Julia for Charleston, Henry for Matanzas; Sloop Import for New York.

... 500, ...

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF A CHILD AT DAY BREAK.
By the late Rev. Richard Cecil.

"LET ME GO, FOR THE DAY BREAKS."
Fondlest mother! drownd in wo—
Now thy kind carresses pain me—
Morn advances—let me go.
See you orient streak appearing,
Harbingers of endless day—
Hark! a voice the darkness cheering,
Calls my new-born-soul away.
Lately launch'd, a trembling stranger,
On this world's wild, boisterous flood—
Pierc'd with sorrows—toss'd with danger,
Gladly I return to God!
Now my cries shall cease to grieve thee,
Now my trembling heart find rest—
Kinder arms than thine receive me—
Softer pillow than thy breast.
Weep not o'er these eyes that languish,
Upward turn'd toward their home—
Raptur'd they'll forget all anguish,
While they wait to see thee come.
There, my mother! pleasures centre—
Weeping, parting, care or wo,
Ne'er our Father's house shall enter—
Morn advances—let me go.
As through this calm, this holy dawning,
Silent glides my parting breath
To an everlasting morning,
Gently close my eyes in death.
Blessings! endless, richest blessings,
Pour their streams upon thy heart!
(Though no language yet possesses,
Breathes my spirit, ere we part.
Yet to leave thee sorrowing, rends me,
Though again his voice I hear—
Rise! and seek to meet me there!

New Drug Store.

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF
Medicines, Drugs, Dye Stuffs,
PAINTS, OILS, HATTER'S MATERIALS, &c.,
Just received and for sale by the Subscriber, two
doors south of Dr. Benj. Robinson's shop.
THOS. J. JORDAN.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1831. \$27-1f.

HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE SUBSCRIBER HAS JUST RECEIVED PER
STEAM BOAT,
10 Cases men's thick and thin bound Brogans,
3 do do lined and bound Shoes,
12 do do fine Hats,
6 do do White more No 10 cotton Cards,
3 trunks ladies' Morocco walking and pru-
nelle Shippers.
20 reams fine cap Paper,
20 do do letter do.
100 do wrapping do.
20 Family Bibles, with elegant plates,
50 boxes Boston Soap,
10 dozen wire Sieves.
The above are offered at wholesale. Country
Merchants are invited to call.
AMOS KIMBALL.
North East corner of Market Square.
Fayetteville, May 10, 1831. [27-1f]

Molasses, Sugar, &c.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE BY THE SUB-
SCRIBER,
12 Hogheads Molasses,
15 do, 5 Hides and 27 barrels Sugar,
10 bags Coffee,
40 barrels N. E. Rum.
WILLINGS & CO.
May 10. [27-3c.]

For Sale,

The well known Establishment in
the Town of Camden, lately occupied by
H. A. as a house of public ENTERTAIN-
MENT. The many advantages attending
this House makes it an object worthy the attention
of persons wishing to embark in the business. It has
been for several years and is still in successful operation.
Information relative to it may be had by applica-
tion to Thomas B. Lee.
MARY J. MCADAMS, Ex'trx.
Camden, S. C. April 16. [26-2m.]

80,000 Lbs. choice BACON, for sale
for cash or on time.
Also, 6 saw mill CRANKS.
JOHN M. DOBBIN.
June 24, 1830. 81-1f.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the
Cape Fear Navigation Company, will be held in
Fayetteville on Friday the 27th May next, at which
time and place the Stockholders are requested to at-
tend personally or by proxy.
JAMES MEANE, President.
A meeting of the President and Directors will
be held on the day previous.
April 26th, 1831. [26-1m.]

Bishop Ravenscroft's Works.
SUBSCRIBERS to these Works are requested to
send for them at the Observer Office, both vol-
umes having been received.
A few copies for sale at the same place.
April 20.

Paper.

JUST received, for sale at the Observer Office,
an additional supply of fine and common Cap
and Letter Paper, which will be sold low.
E. J. HALE.
April 20.

N. Carolina Law Books.

THE Subscriber has just received, and will keep
constantly for sale, the following works,
The Revised of the Laws of North Caro-
lina, price \$10 00
Chief Justice Taylor's Continuation of
the same, (up to 1826) 2 00
Taylor's Digest of the Law relative to
Executors & Administrators, &c. 1 50
Haywood's Manual. 5 00
Martin's Treatise on do. do. 2 00
Putter's Justice, (new Edition, 1828) 3 00
Military Laws. 40
F. J. HALE.

Printing.

Neatly executed at this Office.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

WARREN COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA.
Nine miles South of Warrenton and fifteen North of
Louisburg.

ON the first day of June next, the Buildings of this
Establishment will be prepared for the recep-
tion of Visitors. The Houses are large and nume-
rous, sufficiently so, to accommodate an assemblage of
two or three hundred persons comfortably.
The Subscriber is flattered with the expectation,
that the conveniences and improvements which have
been added to this Establishment, in all those mat-
ters which essentially concern the health, comfort
and amusement of its visitors, will render it the ensu-
ing season more attractive than ever. The private
apartments will afford ample retirement to invalids,
families, and others who prefer it. They are so ar-
ranged, as to combine every convenience and accom-
modation suited to the largest or smallest assembly,
male and female. Arrangements are also made with
the particular design of accommodating large fami-
lies, by affording them large, spacious cabins, near to
or remote as they may select from the centre
building, with double and single rooms, where they
can be at all times perfectly secure in the enjoyment
of quiet retirement.

The Subscriber pledges herself to devote her chief
exertions to the accommodation of private families,
and will spare no pains to render their visits happy
and agreeable, by providing every thing that may
contribute to their health, and by carefully guarding
against annoyances of every description.

The Public Halls are abundantly spacious to re-
ceive all who may desire company.

No Public Balls will be given at Shocco during the
season, but those who delight in Music and Dancing
can partake of them without its disturbing or annoy-
ing, in the slightest degree, the rest of the boarders.
Few WATERING PLACES present more rational
objects of attraction than SHOCCO. Located in the
most healthy, rich and populous part of the coun-
try, in the midst of a polished society, it affords in
its Springs and climate many advantages, and gives
it ascendancy over all Mineral Watering Places to the
South. It is believed that the water never fails in
its salutary effects upon persons afflicted with Dys-
pepsia, Bilious Diseases and general debility, where
they have persevered in its use.

An arrangement will be made to have Divine Wor-
ship performed at the Spring on the Sabbath day,
when such visitors as may choose, can attend preach-
ing without inconvenience.
My terms for Board, &c., will be the same as last
year, viz. \$1 per day for each grown person; \$22
50 cts. per month, or \$6 per week; children and
Servants half price. For Horses \$15 per month, or
60 cents per day.

ANN JOHNSON
[28-8w.]

Removal.

KENAN T. MORGAN
HAS removed to the Store formerly occupied by
H. Branson, senr., and lately by Geo. W. Ray-
land & Co., on the South East corner of Person and
Dick streets.
May 17, 1831. [28-2w.]

North Carolina Constitutionalist AND STATE RIGHTS' ADVOCATE.

"The Liberty of the Press—the Shield of Freedom—
the Scourge of Tyrants."

WILLIAM S. RANSOM & WILLIAM POTTER,
PROPOSE to publish in the CITY OF RALEIGH, a po-
litical newspaper, under the above title. They
propose to give to the public an independent and a
consistent republican State Rights' paper; one that
will always support the principles it professes, with
a due regard to truth, and promote the rational
views of the true friends of liberty and democracy.
They will ever contend for the "Union" inviolate,
as well against the open attack of "Nullification," as
the insidious inroads of a latitudinarian construc-
tion of the Constitution—that sacred instrument by
which the sovereignty of the States is secured and
our happy land thus far saved from the vortex of a
consolidated general government. Believing the
present TAXES LAWS to be partial, oppressive and
unjust, if not unconstitutional, they will spare no
pains to impress the public mind with the prop-
riety and necessity of having them repealed. These
are the leading measures and principles which it
shall be their steady purpose to advocate and de-
fend. They will support General Jackson for a re-
election to the Presidency, and oppose Henry Clay
and his political adherents. They have now stated,
with candor, the outlines of their political creed,
which they verily believe to be the creed of North
Carolina generally. North Carolina is one of the
great States—great not only in territory and popu-
lation, but in moral and physical resources; and it
shall be the untiring ambition of the Editors, to
maintain her high rank in the Union, and to set
forth her distinguished sons in their merited char-
acters—to foster her institutions—to inculcate cor-
rect moral and political principles, and to diffuse
useful knowledge. They are native sons of the
State and they glory in their birthright. They now
call for patronage upon the high-minded and patri-
otic citizens of North Carolina, and upon the friends
of republicanism and advocates of State Rights gen-
erally. As knowledge is essential to the permanency
of our republican institutions, the CONSTITUTION-
ALIST will be found valuable in its various store of
intelligence, to the farmer, the mechanic and the
merchant, as well as the politician, the lawyer, and
particularly, to the politician. Foreign and domestic
news—the proceedings of Congress and of our
State Legislature, and well-written essays, will be
found in our columns. The best papers in the Union
will be taken by the Editors, from which impor-
tant and interesting extracts will be taken.
Mr. Ransom, (intending to retire from the Bar as
soon as the necessary number of subscribers is pro-
cured,) will devote his time exclusively to the editor-
ial department.
The first number of the "Constitutionalist" will
appear as soon as One Thousand Subscribers shall
have been obtained.
Persons holding Subscription Lists, will please
return them, addressed to William Potter, at its
leigh, on or before the first of August next.

CONDITIONS.
The NORTH CAROLINA CONSTITUTIONALIST, will ap-
pear weekly, on an imperial sheet, in new type, and on
good paper, (except during the session of the Legis-
lature, when it will be issued semi-weekly,) at three
dollars per annum, payable on receipt of the first
number, or four dollars, at the end of six months.
Editors of newspapers, generally, will confer an
obligation by giving this Prospectus one or two in-
sertions.

RALEIGH, N. C. 18th May, 1831.
Subscriptions received at this Office.

Lafayette Bakery.
East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in
front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or
retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter
Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years ex-
perience in this business, constant attention, the em-
ployment of the best materials only, and low prices,
will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of
Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading
here.

Country Merchants will be supplied at the
shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine
for themselves at this establishment.

EPHRAIM BOUND.

Fancy Dry Goods.

His selection comprises almost every thing beau-
tiful and fashionable, which could be found in the
Northern Cities, and among it several entire new ar-
ticles for Ladies' Dresses.
He invites his friends and the public to call and ex-
amine his Stock, all of which will be sold low, either
wholesale or retail.
March 6, 1831. [22-1f]

New Store.

THE Subscribers have taken the store recently oc-
cupied by Messrs. Nott and Starr, where they
intend keeping a first rate assortment of
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Gloves, Hosiery & Umbrellas,
Which they offer as low as can be purchased in this
town.

They will manufacture all kinds of Ladies' and
Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of every description,
which they will warrant not inferior to any in the
State.
N. B. Repairing done in the neatest manner, and
at short notice.

GEO. C. HALL & CO.
November 18. [21f]

BOOKS.

FOR a Sunday school and Juvenile Library, pub-
lished by the American Sunday School Union,
for sale by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.

Rocky Point for Sale.

The Subscriber will sell
that valuable Plantation on which
he now resides, situated in the
County of New Hanover, on the
west side of the North East river, eighteen miles a-
bove the town of Wilmington; containing in all, a-
bout two thousand acres, the one half of which is of
superior quality, and not inferior to any lands in the
State, in fertility of soil, and in the quantity of pro-
duct per acre. The Range is excellent for stock of
any description—the facility to market great. There
is a creek running out of the North East river, navi-
gable for boats within a few yards of the Barn door,
which is distant about one quarter of a mile from the
river, and from the mouth of the creek to Wilming-
ton, there is excellent navigation.
This body of land is susceptible of an advantageous
partition into two settlements, and presents to pur-
chasers a tempting opportunity of favourable invest-
ment. The terms of payment will be accommodat-
ing to the purchaser. The well known, and estab-
lished character of these lands, renders it unneces-
sary to enlarge thereon. Persons inclined to purchase,
are invited to examine the premises, and in my ab-
sence, their character can be fully ascertained from
Ezekiel Lane, Esq.
For terms of sale, apply to Edward B. Dudley, J.
R. London and Owen Holmes, Esquires, in Wilming-
ton.
SAMUEL ASHE.
March 30. [21-3w.]

LEATHER & SHOE STORE.

PERSON STREET.
THREE Doors East of Market Square.
I AM now opening a very extensive assortment of
BOOTS and SHOES, embracing every variety
of kind, and offer them by the case, dozen or retail,
at prices less than usual, for cash only.

ALSO,
Sole and Upper Leather,
Skirting and Harness do.
Best Philadelphia Calf Skins,
Lining Skins and Bindings,
Best Cochineal Coach Linings,
Do blue and Black do.
Black Mor. Skins and Hatter's Linings,
Brushes and Fancy Baskets.

Shoe Threading, Blacking, Trunks, &c. &c.
THE MANUFACTURING BUSINESS is carried
on extensively, and every pains taken to please our
customers.

Also,
An assortment of Fur and Wool HATS, by
the dozen or at retail.
A few cases latest fashion first quality
HATS, wide and narrow brims, at retail.
WM. L. HAWLEY.
Fayetteville, October 21. 98-1f.

The Subscriber is now re-
ceiving from Three to Four Hun-
dred Packages of DRY GOODS,
comprising the most SEASON-
ABLE and EXTENSIVE Stock he has ever had. The Goods
have been bought at the New York Auctions, mostly
at package sales, with much diligence and care,
and will be sold by wholesale or retail, at extremely
low prices.

JOHN MCARY.

MEDICAL SPECIFIC FOR THE CONSUMPTION.

A SAFE and efficient remedy for this fatal disease
has been discovered by an eminent Botanist and
Pulmonist of Philadelphia, Professor of Medical Bot-
any, &c. It has effected several wonderful cures, and
already cured or relieved nearly 700 persons from
Boston to New Orleans. It is a mild, fragrant, and
palatable remedy, purely vegetable, which some pa-
tients become quite fond of; it is calculated for this
disease only, but susceptible of many preparations
and modifications to suit (and apply to) all the var-
ious cases. It is called the PULMEL, with it are pre-
pared a Syrup for common use, and a Balsam for in-
halation. A pamphlet on the Pulmel is given gratis.
A work called the Pulmel, or Art to cure the Con-
sumption, has been published as a guide. Dr. RAPI-
NESQUE, the proprietor, practices exclusively as a
Pulmonist in diseases of the lungs, and is very success-
ful. He sends ample consultations on specific cases
to any part of the United States, and has thus cured
many at a distance. Consultation alone \$10, with the
work and all the Pulmel needful for a complete cure
\$25, will be sent any where on demand, and a remi-
tance. Apply at the office of this paper for further
information, and this Medicine.

University of N. Carolina.

AN ORATION will be delivered in Per-
son Hall, at the University of North Carolina, on
Wednesday, the 23d June, being the day preceding
Commencement Day, by the Rev. William Mc Green,
of the appointment of the Dialectic Society. It
is hoped that the friends of Literature, and all those
who take an interest in the prosperity of the Insti-
tution, will attend.
May 4.

Wanted.

First rate pair of PATENT BALANCES.
Apply to
Bills of Exchange.

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the
Society of North Carolina, volume second of the
Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ra-
venscroft, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episco-
pal Church in North Carolina.
J. J. HALE.

Lafayette Hotel.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. CAROLINA.
Richard Cochran

HAS taken the above Stand, re-
cently occupied by Mr. Wm. Tracy, and
respectfully solicits a share of public pa-
tronage, the conducting of this Establish-
ment is placed under the superintendence and con-
trol of his

Father and Mother.

Who will endeavor to give general satisfaction. The
Hotel is in a central situation, spacious and well fur-
nished.
He deems it necessary to expatiate upon the va-
rious inducements which this House presents to Tra-
vellers, or to make a profession of extraordinary me-
rit on the occasion.

For BOARDERS or TRAVELLERS who wish
to be retired, there is a House detached from the
Hotel, not far from the seat of business and contig-
uous to the Court House, which affords comfortable
and pleasant Lodging Rooms.
A BATHING HOUSE is attached to the premi-
ses, where a Cold or Warm Bath will be furnished on
short notice.
July 31.

General Stage Office.

THE only general authorized Stage Office is kept
at the above Hotel, which the following Stages
arrive at and depart from, by order of the Proprietors:
Camden, Columbia, Augusta, Charleston, Raleigh,
and Petersburg Stages, daily.
Norfolk Stage, departs every Monday, Wednes-
day and Friday, arrives Sunday, Tuesday and Thurs-
day.
Wilmington Stage, departs Monday, Wednesday
and Friday, arrives Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
Western Stage, Rockingham, Wadesborough, &c.
arrives on Thursday and departs on Saturday.

Passengers are certain of securing seats in any of
the above Stages, and receiving correct information
as to the several routes.
R. COCHRAN.
As statements have been made, and are made,
calculated to deceive and mislead the Public, and
Travellers particularly, the Proprietor of the above
Hotel, with the consent and approbation of the Pro-
prietors of the Several Stages, subscribes the follow-
ing certificates:

"Mr. Cochran, We have received your note of
this date, and have in reply to say, that we consider
the Lafayette Hotel as our Stage Office, agreeably
to our letter to you of the 1st August, 1828."
C. P. MALLETT,
Proprietors of Charleston, Camden, and Tarborough
Stages.
March 28, 1829.
The Lafayette Hotel is our only authorized Stage
Office where seats can be taken.

O. & D. SALTMAISH,
Proprietors Raleigh and Petersburg Stages.
R. W. LATIMER,
Proprietor Wilmington Stage.
D. A. DAVIS,
Agent Western Stage.
Fayetteville, April 2, 1829.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar,
40 boxes do.
190 bags Coffee,
100 hhd. Molasses,
18000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000
to No. 3.
20 doz. corn Scythes,
20 casks and crates Crockery,
For sale by
HALL & JOHNSON.
[19f.]
March 17, 1831.

A New Supply.

THE Subscriber has just returned from New
York with a splendid assortment of Seasonable
Fancy
Dry Goods,
GROCERIES, &c.
which he will sell cheap for cash or country pro-
duce, at his Store, South East corner of Market
Square.
SAMUEL FERGUSON.
Fayetteville, April 29. 73-1f.

To the Afflicted.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder.
FOR THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.
THE Proprietor of this Medicine, after repeated
trials of its virtues, which have been attended
with the most signal success, now offers it to those
who are afflicted by the wasting diseases which it
is designed to relieve, in full confidence that it will be
found efficacious, particularly if taken in the incipient
stages of those diseases. For two years past, this
Medicine has been prepared in the form of a pow-
der, and taken as an infusion, with the most happy
success. Among its most prominent qualities the follow-
ing may be mentioned, as entitled to particular con-
sideration. It promotes that gentle perspiration which
is deemed healthy, and checks those sweats which
are morbid and pernicious. It relieves chronic af-
fections, and congestion of the lungs, by giving force
to the languid circulation. It assuages cough. It
promotes a free and mild expectoration. It removes
pain from the chest. It relieves asthmatic or diffi-
cult respiration. It corrects obstinate costiveness,
and thus leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy
state. Thus, it is found, that those painful symptoms
which indicate diseased lungs, readily yield to this
powerful remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and
that it restores the patient to that bodily vigour,
which that cruel disorder, the consumption, if left to
its natural operation, would very speedily destroy.

Certificates respecting the virtues of this medicine
will accompany each bottle. Price \$1 per bottle or
\$9 per dozen.
JAMES HADLOCK.
Fayetteville, N. C. June 17, 1830.—80-1f.

A General assortment of Bibles, Common Prayer
Books, Tracts and Sunday School Books, adap-
ted to the use of the Episcopal Church, can be had
by applying to the Rev. Wm. D. Cairns, Wil-
mington, General Agent of the Episcopal Bible,
Common Prayer Book, Tract and Missionary Socie-
ty of North Carolina. Also, Bishop Heber's Life—
Standard Works, Churchman's Almanac, and all the
Publications of the Protestant Episcopal Press.
November 25, 1830. 131-1f

Just Received,

AND for sale by the Subscriber, on account of the
Society of North Carolina, volume second of the
Works of the late Rt. Rev. John Stark Ra-
venscroft, D. D. Bishop of the Protestant Episco-
pal Church in North Carolina.
J. J. HALE.

A few well executed ENGRAVINGS of the Au-
thor.

Assortment of Bibles, Tracts, and
Common Prayer Books.

For sale by
J. J. HALE.

New Spring and Summer Goods.

P. Dailey,
is now receiving from New York
full supply of seasonable

Dry Goods,

Hardware and Cutlery,
Saddlery, Hats and Shoes,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Sugar and Coffee, &c. &c.
All of which will be sold unusually low, wholesale
or retail.
March 6, 1831. [22-1f]

Coach, Sign and Ornament

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has established himself at Mr. McRae's
Carriage Making Shop, where he is prepared to
execute all orders in his line of business, with dis-
patch and upon reasonable terms.
J. VAN WAGEN.
Fayetteville, April 13.

Notice.

THE Subscribers are this day receiving in
their Spring supply of FANCY and SEASON-
ABLE

DRY GOODS,

The whole of which are expected by the
travellers from New York, having been selected in
the city by an experienced judge, they flatter them-
selves they will be able to offer to the public and to
Trade particularly, articles in their line, on as
favorable terms as can be purchased in this market.
Stock will in part comprise the following
viz.

Fancy and staple Dry Goods
Fine fur, black & drab Hats
Hardware and Cutlery,
Crockery and Glass Ware,
Choice old Wines, (for
use,) with a general assortment of GROCERIES,
&c., to which they invite the attention of the
generally.

April 11, 1831.
HORTON & HUTCHESON.
[23-1f]

20 Hhds. prime retailing Molasses,
80 bags prime green Coffee,
100 sacks blown Salt,
25 barrels Mackerel, No. 3,
8 barrels large Mullet,
6 half barrels Mackerel, No. 1,
40 half ditto ditto do. 3,
30 hhd. Mackerel, No. 1 and 2,
15 hhd. Sugar,
20 bbls. ditto,
18 hhd. good W. I. Molasses,
100 best quality Nova Scotia Grindings,
15 doz. wool Hats,
25 kegs White Lead,
10 boxes window Glass, 8x10 & 12x10
1000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 do. Pound do.
1000 lbs. Candles,
400 empty salt Sacks,
6000 lbs. prime Bacon,
15 kegs Dupont's Powder,
4 casks Cheese,
4 casks best quality Rice.

The above goods will be sold at low prices
or country produce, by
WILLIAMSON WHITEHEAD.
April 13, 1831.

AUCTION & COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE Subscriber having received the ap-
pointment of Auctioneer for the Town of Fayette-
ville, in connection with Mr. Thomas Sandford
will transact the above business under the
Thos. Sandford & Co.
SAML. W. TILLMAN.

Thos. Sandford & Co.
OFFICE in the transaction of Auction and Com-
mission Business. They solicit consignments; and
business done when required.
Fayetteville, April 11, 1831.
The Editor of the Cape Fear Recorder
please publish the above four times.

HENRY ERAMBERG Merchant Tailor.

(From Richmond, Va.)
RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants
of Fayetteville and its vicinity, that he has
just arrived from Green street, opposite Dr.
Robinson's, where he is prepared to ex-
ecute orders in his line, and assures those who
order with him, that no pains shall be
taken to give general satisfaction, and hopes
attention to merit a share of public patronage.
The Subscriber has received a handsome
assortment of

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
&c. &c. which he will constantly keep on hand
and of ready made CLOTHING.
N. B. Uniforms of every description
the nearest style.

Gentlemen's STOCKS of every description
to order and at the shortest notice.
On hand, Gentlemen's Stocks, linen Cal-
vattings, Suspenders, &c. &c.
Fayetteville, Oct. 20, 1830.

20 Boxes (2 doz. each), Brazilian
100 kegs White Lead,
5 barrels paint Oil,
2 casks London Porter,
7 hhd. Brown Sugar,
For sale by
J. J. HALE.

Removal.

Fayetteville Dyeing Establishment.
THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public
that he has removed from the above Establish-
ment, and is now on Hay Street to Liberty Street,
Dyeing, Scouring, and Bleaching will be
carried on. Having now on hand a large
assortment of Dye Stuffs, no pains shall be
taken to please customers. Piece goods of all
kinds, together with ladies' and gentlemen's
every kind, will be dyed, and dyed in the
grass and straw Hats cleaned, whitened,
with a polish and complexion inferior to
any shawls, silks, gauzes, &c., bleached
finished. Particular attention will be
given to customers, and their parcels
part of the State. Moderate prices, and
together with quick dispatch, he hopes
him a continuance of that patronage
liberally bestowed.

HAMILTON
Fayetteville, Oct. 7, 1830.

Book, Pamphlet &c.

Printing neatly executed at this

Destruction of Fayetteville.

The Editors of the North Carolina Journal and Carolina Observer unite in giving to their readers the following account of the awful catastrophe of Sunday last. The delay in issuing it has been unavoidable.

About 15 minutes after 12 o'clock on Sunday last, the citizens of Fayetteville were alarmed by the cry of fire, and the other signals usual on such occasions. The roof of a Kitchen belonging to Mr. Jas. Kyle, near the N. W. corner of Market square, was found to be in a blaze, and so inconsiderable an extent, that it was believed the efforts made to extinguish it would certainly be successful. Deceitful hope! They were all availing. In a very few moments, flames extended themselves to the brick building, & to many small wooden buildings in its vicinity. In a few minutes more, the roof of the Town House caught, and that building was soon enveloped in flames. From thence four large torrents of fire were seen pouring in as many directions along the four principal streets of the town, with a rapidity & force which defied all stay or resistance. In a western direction, the fire extended itself up Hay street, on the right hand a short distance beyond the intersection with Old street, extending backwards in a northern direction to the very edge of the creek, embracing in its devouring sweep the intermediate buildings on Old street and Maiden lane. And on the left as Mr. Cannte's wooden building, the next house below Mr. John MacRae's long row of wooden buildings, at the Wagon Yard, extending southwardly to Franklin Street, along Green Street the flames progressed northwardly, crossing the creek, and consuming in their transit Mr. Eccles's mill, store, and dwelling house, and the handsome bridge erected a few years since by the town, rearing before them many valuable buildings, including the Episcopal church, on the right hand side of the street, until they reached the private residence of Jas. Seawell, Esq. which was saved, by a providential turn of the wind, and the active exertions of very few persons with water and buckets. On the left hand side of the street, they progressed until they were stopped at the house of J. W. Wright, Esq. by blowing it up, and extended back until they reached the house of L. Hybart, Esq. which was saved by exertions of great activity and perseverance. Along Person street they destroyed every building on both sides far eastwardly as a few doors below Liberty Point, including the store of Mr. Wm. McIntyre, situate on the opposite point formed by the junction of Person street and Cool Spring alley, extending back northwardly as far as the edge of the creek, consuming the Presbyterian church, Catholic chapel, and all the other buildings (with the exception of the dwelling house, mills and warehouse of Mr. Jas. H. Hooper, all of which were saved with much exertion) including the buildings on both sides of Bow street. Along Gillespie street, the flames extended as far as the State Bank building, on the right hand side, which being nearly fire proof enabled the citizens to contend successfully with the flames at that point, and to save that building. On the eastern side of the street, they destroyed every building to a point opposite the State Bank building, and extending eastwardly so as to include all but three of the buildings on Dick street between Person and Mumford streets. It is impossible to form any correct estimate of the entire loss in real estate. There probably is no instance in history of so large a portion of a town being consumed, where it was not the result of voluntary human agency. The fire continued to rage with unabated fury until about six o'clock, when, by the blowing up of houses, and the other means usual on such occasions, it was suddenly deprived of food for its raging appetite. The public buildings destroyed were, the Town House, the Cape Fear Bank, the Catholic Chapel, the Presbyterian and Episcopal Churches, the Academy, the Lafayette and Mansion Hotels. The building in which the U. States Bank did business, and the office of the Agency of the State Bank, were also destroyed, but as they were merely rented for that purpose, they are not put down as public buildings. The private buildings destroyed, in number about SIX HUNDRED, would require a long catalogue to enumerate particularly. But besides the buildings immense quantities of Books, valuable papers, money, household furniture, goods, wares, merchandize and produce, were destroyed. Where the fire first

broke out persons near the scene, would remove such things to what were then supposed places of safety, but by time they would get them fairly deposited they would discover the flames in hot pursuit of them and would be driven to further efforts for the security of their valuables, until driven from place to place and completely worn down by their exertions, they would at last be compelled to abandon them to the power of the merciless flames—a very small portion of any of these articles was saved. The amount destroyed it is difficult to estimate. We cannot undertake to offer a correct list of the houses or even point out the principal sufferers. It would be infinitely more easy, to make a catalogue of those of our citizens, who have not suffered. Language is entirely inadequate to the description of the sublime and awful scene of Sunday, or to convey an adequate idea of the appearance of ruin and desolation which our town now presents. If pity was wrung from the iron heart of the stern Marius, a disinterested foreigner, amid the ruins of Carthage, what must be the feelings of every warm hearted citizen of the United States, and especially of our own State, when he shall look upon the melancholy wreck of our late flourishing village. But it is by descending to an inquiry into individual losses and distresses, that our true condition can be best understood. Many who on the morning of that day were in the full enjoyment of all the ordinary blessings of life have now nothing left to them but the single suit of clothes which they then wore, not a morsel in Store either of bread or of meat, to meet the common demands of nature, destitute even of the shelter of the rudest hovel from the inclemency of the climate. Nor is this state of privation confined to man in the full enjoyment of his natural strength and independence, but includes all conditions of life—the widowed mother bending beneath the weight of years and surrounded by her famishing babes—the helpless and unprotected female—the sick, the lame and the aged. Many who were in a state of prosperity, now find themselves entirely denuded of property, and burdened with debts of immense magnitude. But we forbear. Furnished with the foregoing outline, imagination can from its own resources, fill out this picture of wretchedness, with more truth, than by adopting the cold suggestions of any recital. It seems that those who were best able to lose, were most successful in saving. The Banks were all so fortunate as to secure the whole of their money, books, and valuable papers, although their losses must be great in the destruction of real estate, and the entire and partial prostration of so many of their debtors. It is a remarkable circumstance, that some money and many valuable papers, left in the vaults of the two Banks, were taken out after the fire unharmed. It is due to all the citizens to say that their exertions were unremitting while their strength lasted, wherever there was a prospect of effecting any thing, and although many were ready to faint under their labors, and some were partially burnt, it is a great alleviation to our sorrows to be able to say that no lives were lost. The slaves and other colored population, deserve great credit for their conduct on that eventful day, there was nothing like riot or disorder among them, but they all seemed to work with a zeal and intrepidity which manifested a hearty sympathy in the common cause, and that devotion to the interests of their masters so remarkable in the African character before a sickly and false humanity had instilled into his bosom the poison of discontent and alienated his feelings from those whom God hath appointed him to serve. Acts of heroism and disinterestedness were done by them on that day which may be proper on some future occasion more particularly to mention. Many of our fellow citizens from the country attracted by the smoke and fragments of burning materials, (some of which it is said were borne to the distance of twenty-six miles) came in during the progress of the fire, and rendered us real hearty and useful aid. But a variety of causes combined to render all their efforts for a long time unavailing, and the last remnant of strength and resolution was nearly expended before the enemy was subdued. The day on which it occurred was

unpropitious. The citizens had just returned to their houses from their several places of worship, in that state of mental calm, and composure, which the day and their late employment were so well calculated to inspire; and which however propitious to the attainment of spiritual strength, is perhaps not the most favorable state of feeling for suddenly and unexpectedly engaging in any temporal strife or labor. Besides this, being at their private residences instead of their places of business, they were further removed from the scene of action, and the enemy had gained much strength before they could bring themselves in conflict with it. Contrary to all expectation the supply of water was found to be insufficient from the water works, probably owing to the imprudently taking out some of the upper plugs, and thus in a measure cutting it off. Owing to the pressure of the fire, the sudden confusion, and the anxious solicitude of each one to save his own property, it was not found practicable to form a continued line of communication with the creek, and indeed the engines themselves, so far even as they were supplied with water refused to perform their functions. The great heat of the weather was also very unfavorable; the sun's rays had heated the roofs of the houses almost to inflammation, and rendered them fit to be ignited by the smallest spark; added to this, was its relaxing and oppressive effect upon those engaged in endeavoring to extinguish the fire and thus diminishing their ability nearly one half. A very large proportion of those who were engaged in this service were those who had already been worn down with exertions to save their own chattels. But of all the unfavorable circumstances none contributed so largely to the spread of the fire as the absence of any wind of sufficient force to impel the flames in any one certain course, which would have concentrated the exertions of the citizens to one point, and prevented the fire from spreading in other directions. We have thus laid before our readers a very imperfect account of this awful catastrophe. Many particulars doubtless have not yet reached us, and in the present excited state of feeling it is difficult to trust to any things which we did not ourselves see with our own eyes, and have therefore confined ourselves principally if not entirely to the relation of such things. Amid such total overthrow of their pecuniary prospects, we are happy to say, there seems to be a general manifestation of fortitude, and many a resignation under this afflictive dispensation of Providence, together with a confidence that he who hath visited us will provide us with the means to bear this visitation. The spirit of enterprise is far, very far from being crushed. We cannot close this account without stating a fact which may serve as a warning to other towns. In several places where the flames were arrested, it was owing entirely to the protection afforded by shade trees.

List of Sufferers in Houses, Goods, Furniture, &c.

John Eccles,	James Baker,
D. McQueen,	John Kelly,
Hugh Campbell,	D. McCall,
J. H. Hooper,	Jos. Arrey,
Jas. Seawell,	Miles Blake,
Dillon Jordan, Jr.	John McArn,
R. Cochran,	R. Donaldson,
Simeon Belden,	L. D. Henry,
James Kyle,	Mrs. Bowen,
Judge Strange,	Estate Mrs. Barge,
T. J. Curtis,	Do. of Halliday,
D. McNeill,	Do. of Winslow,
Mrs. Wilson,	P. L. Tillinghast,
A. Graham,	John Selph,
Do. of Halliday,	Wm. McIntyre,
Mrs. England,	E. Stedman,
O. P. Stark,	A. McLaughlin,
Mrs. Perry,	Jno. Mullins,
Mrs. McQueen,	K. T. Morgan,
J. Carman,	Duncan McKee,
J. Dickson,	G. W. McDonald,
J. Marchison,	Mrs. E. McIntyre,
H. T. Goodwin,	E. W. Willkings,
H. W. Ayer,	H. L. Jones,
Mrs. Armstrong,	I. Blake, Jr.
D. Smith,	Hiram Robinson,
D. Murchison,	Shackelford,
C. Bailey,	J. W. Wright,
C. McAlister,	J. D. Eccles,
C. Stuart,	Est. of D. McLeran,
J. Burklow,	Do. J. McKrackan,
Dr. B. Robinson,	Do. of D. Smith,
D. D. Salmon,	Lewis Brown,
Arch. Campbell,	
Nelson & Bush,	
Steam Boat Com.	
pany,	

Horton & Hutton,
G. Deming,
G. W. Hutton,
H. Erambert,
R. McIntyre,
Dr. Gilliam,
T. L. Hybart,
J. Crusoe,
J. Van Vagenen,
E. Hammonds,
John W. Baker,
A. Lamont,
D. L. Evans,
J. Sunday,
Frizzel & Douglas,
W. Cade,
C. B. Jones,
F. Laine,
T. Cochran,
D. Shaw,
Hugh McLaurin,
J. McLeran, Jr.
S. T. Hawley,
W. Whitehead,
E. L. & W. Winslow,
Jas. Cook,
W. L. Hawley,
P. Dailey,
S. Ferguson,
J. Howell,
Neill Shaw,
I. Blake & Son,
Arch. McLean,
Henry Horn,
Geo. McNeill,
J. M. Dobbin,
Nott & Starr,
Besides many others not yet ascertained.

The entire loss is estimated at one million and a half of dollars.

TOWN MEETING.
J. W. Wright Esq. M. P. Called to the Chair, W. J. Anderson appointed Secretary.

The Chairman explained the object of the Meeting viz. to relieve the distress of the poor and destitute occasioned by the late fire:—

Resolved, As the sense of this Town Meeting, that the Commissioners of the town of Fayetteville, be authorized to borrow from the Banks in this place a sum not exceeding Four thousand dollars, to the security and payment of which, the taxes, property, and faith of the town is hereby solemnly pledged, and that the said money or so much thereof as may be necessary, be lavished under their direction, in provisions, and retailed out to the citizens at the lowest possible prices, and where there is any unable to purchase, to those sufficient supplies be gratuitously distributed, and that they expend for any other public exigencies, any part of the above sum.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the Town be authorized to receive all donations that shall be made from any quarter, to be placed in the coffers of the Town, to be appropriated to such public exigencies and purposes as may be deemed most proper and necessary.

Resolved, That the Commissioners be recommended to appoint a Committee to assist them in the distribution of such provisions as they may purchase in pursuance of the first resolution, and they are further recommended to build a market, as near as possible to the old one.

Further that these proceedings be published in the papers of this Town, Raleigh, and Wilmington.

J. W. WRIGHT, Chairman.
W. J. ANDERSON, Secretary.

Public Meetings have already been held in Raleigh and Wilmington and we are gratified to learn that at the former near two thousand and at the latter one thousand dollars were subscribed for the relief of our citizens. The blessings of the houseless rest upon them. We hope the generous example will be followed throughout the country.

TO OUR PATRONS.
For ourselves, we will say that the Establishment of the North Carolina Journal is entirely destroyed, & from the wreck of our property we have not succeeded in saving more than \$20 worth. We have been enabled by the temporary loan from the Rev. Colin McIver, of the materials of the Evangelical Printing Office, to lay these particulars before our readers.

We are unable to promise our readers when they may again expect to see another number of the North Carolina Journal, or whether we shall again be able to make our appearance before our patrons. We are at present, en-

tirely prostrated, whether we shall be able to rise again, rests with the Disposer of all events. The prompt advances of our present Subscribers who have the ability to pay, with a considerable increase in our subscriptions, would certainly change our prospects, and enable us to go on and lay before the public, the result of our weekly reflections.

THOS. HYBART,
WM. F. STRANGE.

TO MY PATRONS.
Having been burnt out with almost all my neighbors, I am indebted to the politeness of the Rev. Colin McIver for the use of the only press now in town, for the purpose of giving you some faint idea of the scene of desolation. I was absent from town for several days before and after the fire, but am indebted to a few kind friends for the preservation of all my types. I returned to town last evening, and immediately wrote to the North for a Press, and other materials, and as soon as these arrive, I shall recommence the publication of the Observer in its usual shape. In the mean time, I intend each week to publish a small sheet, that our readers may not be entirely without a paper. I must make an earnest appeal to all indebted to me to make immediate payment. I may be found for the present generally at my residence on Gillespie Street.

E. J. HALE.
June 2, 1831.

NOTICE.
The Depository of Provisions for the supply of sufferers by the late fire, is established on the second floor of Hall & Johnson's large Warehouse on Gillespie street, under the superintendence of Thomas Sandford—where those who can pay for such provisions as may be necessary, may be supplied on reasonable terms, and those who cannot pay, may get supplies without money.

C. P. MALLETT, Ch'.

MOLASSES, SUGAR, &c.
61 hds. bright retailing Molasses, 35 do. Porto Rico & Muscovado Sugars, 10 do. New England Rum,
For sale by **WILLKINGS & CO.**
Ashe Buildings, foot Hay Mount.
June 2.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.
R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Haymount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate travellers and boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1831.

MRS. BARGE,
Respectfully informs the public that she has taken the upper part of the State Bank, where she is prepared to accommodate Boarders & Travellers.

Fayetteville, May 31, 1831.

NOTICE.
Having lost every thing but life and hope, in the late fire, I am compelled to call on my country friends to come in immediately, and settle with me. I have just received a small supply of Medicines from Raleigh, and may at any time be found either at Mr. J. Winslow's office, next door south of D. D. Salmon's Tavern, or at the house opposite Mr. Winslow's dwelling.

JAS. T. GILLIAM.

DIED.
In this town, yesterday, **SIMEON BELDEN,** Esq. one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of our town, leaving a large family and numerous connexions and friends to mourn his loss. Mr. B. was a native of Westchester, Conn., and was 62 years of age.

CAROLINA OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7, 1831.

Our country friends will find on reference to the advertisements, that considerable quantities of Goods have been saved from the flames, and the arrival of two or three boats from Wilmington, has added materially to the stock of Groceries, &c. We understand that stocks of Dry Goods from two houses in Wilmington are also on the way up.

The melancholy aspect of things has been considerably enlivened within a day or two by the sudden appearance of four small houses, moving along among the ruins, to occupy places in the former business part of the town. They were moved entire, except doors, and windows, upon timber wagons, drawn by horses. There is every indication that business will centre in the same part of the town as before, and that no time will be lost in erecting and repairing stores. We yesterday saw the ruins of a three story brick store entirely removed, the flooring on the ground, and in a day or two, it will be laid and every preparation made for rendering it habitable as soon as possible. As was stated in our last, the spirit of enterprise is very far from being crushed.

A large number of Mechanics, especially Carpenters and Bricklayers, and almost any number of labourers, will find immediate employment in this place.

The people of this town feel deeply the kindness of their neighbors of adjoining towns. Raleigh and Wilmington especially, have done nobly. Very liberal contributions have also been received from Hillsborough, Cheraw, Wadesborough, Winton, and Chesterfield, S. C. of which a more particular acknowledgment will be made hereafter. On Sunday, a collection was to be taken up in all the Churches in Norfolk.

The following names should have been inserted in our last in the list of sufferers:

C. P. Mallett, J. W. Sandford, J. Waddill, Jr., B. Beach, Hamilton Mitchell, Sundry & Hartman, Thos. J. Jordan, D. Jordan, Sen., Robt. McCrackan, W. Cook, A. Smith, Williams & Fenn, J. Munn, C. Caison, G. W. Ragland & Co. Arch'd Black.

We hope to issue our next paper on both sides of such a sheet as the present; and when we receive a press which Messrs. Gales & Son have kindly offered us the use of, we shall probably be in a situation to do such printing as the fire has rendered necessary.

In the course of a week or two we shall endeavor to furnish each of our subscribers with a statement of his account, which we hope under present circumstances, it will only be necessary to exhibit, to ensure its prompt liquidation. To those who have already stepped forward to assist us with the amount of their accounts, we return our unfeigned thanks.

The Foreign news received during the past week is very important. The Poles have been successful in three actions; but they had failed to prevent a junction of the two divisions of the Russian army, and a general battle was daily expected. It is hoped, however, that the Poles will have prudence enough to avoid a decisive battle.

In England, the Ministry had been defeated on the Reform Bill, and the Parliament was immediately dissolved. A new election took place, which, so far as heard from, had resulted in a large accession to the strength of the Ministry.

The French Chambers had been prorogued till the 15th of June.

Wheat.—In the course of our late jaunt to the back country, we saw several large fields of Wheat which had been entirely blasted by the Fly; and we learnt that in many places equal mischief had followed the appearance of that insect; but, notwithstanding, a large crop will be made. The high price, the scarcity of Corn, and the low price of Cotton, have all conspired to induce farmers to sow largely.

The ninth annual Convocation of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina will be held at Fayetteville on Thursday the 23d day of this month. Editors in this State will please give this one insertion.—*Halifax Advocate.*

The Philadelphia Inquirer received yesterday confirms the rumor, which we mentioned yesterday, of the appointment of Mr. Buchanan to the Russian Mission.

It appears by the Telegraph of last evening, that this mission was offered to Mr. Ingham, and by him refused.—*Nat. Int.*

We have now reason to believe that the War Department has not been offered to Col. R. M. Johnson, as was reported some days ago.—*Nat. Int.*

Raleigh, May 31.

FIRE AT FAYETTEVILLE.—At a meeting of the Citizens of Raleigh, called for the purpose of taking such measures as may appear proper for the relief of the sufferers by the destructive Fire which took place at Fayetteville, on the 29th instant, by which the principal part of the Property of the place was consumed. The Intendant of Police being called to the Chair, and J. C. Stedman appointed Secretary.

Mr. Manly, who was present at the Conflagration, gave a glowing picture of the distressing scene. After which, it was

Resolved, That the citizens of Raleigh feel a deep sympathy for the sufferings of their brethren of Fayetteville, and recommend that a Subscription be immediately opened for their relief. [It was opened accordingly, and nearly \$600 subscribed by the persons present.]

Resolved, That the said Subscription paper be presented to the Inhabitants of this City, and its vicinity generally, as soon as practicable, and that the following citizens be appointed to aid the Intendant of Police in this business, viz: Henry M. Miller, J. C. Stedman, W. R. Gales, E. P. Guion and Thomas G. Scott.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that the Intendant and Commissioners of the City of Raleigh, be requested to borrow, on the credit of the City, the sum of One Thousand Dollars, in addition to the voluntary subscriptions of the citizens, for the relief of the distressed inhabitants of Fayetteville.

Resolved, That the said loan and money received by subscription, be paid over to the Intendant of the City, and applied, according to his discretion, as he shall deem best calculated to relieve the sufferings of the citizens of Fayetteville.

J. GALE, Intendant.

J. C. Stedman, Sec'y.

The following letter from Gov. Branch is a reply to a letter from the citizens of Halifax, soliciting him to be a candidate for Congress:

Enfield, May 24th, 1831.

Gentlemen: A few days past I had the gratification to receive yours of the 5th instant, wherein you express a desire to avail yourselves of my services in the next Congress of the United States; and in which, you have been further pleased to urge many considerations why I should consent to have my name, held up—among others, that it would afford you an opportunity of manifesting "an undiminished confidence in my patriotism and zeal in the public service." I thank you Gentlemen—most sincerely do I thank you, for your generous confidence and support, and in the fullness of my heart, with a thorough consciousness of my inability to meet your just expectations, I respond affirmatively to you, as I have before done to many of my fellow citizens. I do this with an approving conscience, and I dare believe, an approving country in the course which I have felt it to be my duty to pursue in my intercourse with the citizens of Washington city, during my late residence among them. I would fain hope that Gen. Andrew Jackson may yet live to see the day when he will be convinced, I have not only (as he now admits) faithfully discharged my duty to the public, but at the hazard of incurring his displeasure, have tried to guard his splendid laurels, the common property of the nation, with the fidelity of a true friend and that too, under the most discouraging and mortifying circumstances. With the highest respect,

I am, yours most truly,

JOHN BRANCH.

From the Baltimore Chronicle.

We asserted some days since, that the real causes of the dissolution of the cabinet were yet concealed from the public, and the following letter from Mr. Ingham (which we copy from the Philadelphia Sentinel) confirms our assertion.

Washington, 6th May, 1831.

Dear Sir—I learn with some surprise from your enquiries, as well as those of others, that an impression has been made on the public mind to a considerable extent, that the Cabinet was so much embarrassed by the dissensions of its members as to render it incapable of transacting the public business. You may be assured, that there is not the slightest truth in such a rumor. The official intercourse of the Heads of Departments with each other and with the President has never, to my knowledge, been interrupted for a moment, nor has any difference of opinion as to the measures of the government divided the cabinet in a single instance, so far as I recollect, according to the line of separation now so generally ascribed in the public papers.

I am, very respectfully yours,

S. D. INGHAM.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, met in Philadelphia on the 19th inst. and elected the Rev. Dr. BEMENT of Troy, their Moderator. The Rev. Dr. SPRING received 92 votes. Upwards of 200 members were present.—*Ral. Reg.*

The office of the Bank of

the United States is kept for the present in the north wing of the dwelling House of Mrs. J. A. Cameron. June 7, 1831.

STATE BANK OF N. CAROLINA, Agency at Fayetteville.

THE 36th Dividend of the State Bank of North Carolina is payable, and may be had on application at the Office of E. L. & W. Winslow. E. L. WINSLOW, Agent. June 3. 31-4f.

Notice.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW have opened their Office, and are prepared to do business at the corner of Russell and Gillespie Streets. Fayetteville, June 4, 1831. 31-4f.

P. DALLEY

HAS taken the Store in the Brick Row, 4 doors above the Planter's Hotel, where he has opened the remains of his stock of Fancy Dry Goods & Groceries. June 7th, 1831. 31-4f.

Wanted,

ONE Hundred Bags of good, clean, white Cotton, in square Bags. JNO. HUSKE. June 7th, 1831. 31-4f.

C. P. Mallett,

HAS opened his store in the house adjoining Hall & Johnson, in the Brick Row, where he has a good assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

R. COCHRAN, late of the Lafayette Hotel, has taken the large and commodious House known as the Planter's Hotel, at the foot of Hay Mount, on Hay Street, where he is prepared to accommodate Travellers and Boarders. The General Stage Office is kept at the above Hotel, where all the Stages arrive at and depart from. Fayetteville, June 1. 31-4f.

J. Munn

HAS taken a Store in the block of Brick Buildings east of Hall & Johnson's Store, and one door west of Jas. Martine's Copper Smith's shop, where he will be glad to see his friends and all those who may choose to favor him with their custom. June 6th, 1831. 31-4f.

The Subscribers

HAVE removed to the Ashe Buildings, foot of Haymount, where they will attend to all consignments in their usual way, and will continue to receive and forward goods as formerly. The Ware Houses in the rear are large and remote from other Buildings.

THEY OFFER FOR SALE

31 Hhds. bright retailing MOLASSES, 35 do. and 20 Bbls. Porto Rico and Muscovado SUGARS, 10 do. New England RUM, 5 Casks Rice, 25 Bags Prime Green Coffee, 3 Bbls. Fresh Lard, June 6. WILLKINGS & CO. 31-4f.

J. CAMPBELL

HAS taken the office a few Rods South of the Court House. Having lost the principal part of his tools &c., and wishing to commence again, earnestly requests such of his country friends as have accounts &c. with him, to make immediate payment. Persons who may have watches &c. in his possession are requested to call and take them away. June 6th, 1831. 31-4f.

Lost or Mislaid,

A BLACK Leather TRUNK, apparently new, containing sundry articles. The finder or holder of the same will much oblige the Subscriber by leaving it at the Office of the Observer, (Mrs. Mumford's.) SAM. F. NELSON. Fayetteville, June 6. 31-4f.

Now Receiving,

EAST TENEMENT, BRICK BUILDING, LOWER FAYETTEVILLE.

25 Hhds. prime green COFFEE, 25 bbls. WHISKY and BRANDY, 5 hlds. prime MOLASSES, 1 pipe Cognac BRANDY, 1 puncheon RUM. —On Hand—

The usual supply of CORN, BACON, SUGAR, &c. &c. &c., with a general supply of DRY GOODS, COTTON CARDS, &c.—Apply to JOHN WADDILL, Jr. June 7. 31-2w.

Paper.

PRINTING, Writing and Wrapping PAPER for sale at the Paper Mill, at the usual low prices. June 7, 1831. 31-4f.

Ready made Clothing.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has for sale an assortment of

READY MADE CLOTHING, consisting of Coats, Pantalons, Vests, and a number of Fancy Articles, such as Stocks, Suspenders, Shirts, &c. which he will sell low for cash.

This Clothing was all made in Raleigh, the subscriber can therefore vouch for the workmanship being good.

They are for sale at the Store in front of the wagon yard. I. C. PATRIDGE. Fayetteville, June 7.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses, &c.

47 Hhds. Sugar, 40 boxes do. 190 bags Coffee, 100 hlds. Molasses, 18000 bushels Liverpool Salt, 250 doz. Carolina Hoes, assorted, from 000 to No. 3. 20 doz. corn Seythes, 20 casks and crates Crockery, For sale by HALL & JOHNSON. March 17, 1831. 31-4f.

\$20 Reward

Ranaway from the Subscriber, living in Randolph County North Carolina, a Negro Boy (slave) named ANTHONY, about 28 or 30 years of age, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, well made, rather yellow complexioned, flesh marks not recollected, except a small scar on one of his cheeks, his clothing not known. Said fellow left my house on the night of the 29th of March last, and has been lurking about in the country until within a few days past, but I now understand he is on his way to Fayetteville to take water and go to Wilmington and there take shipping for Haiti.—Any person apprehending said Boy out of the county of Randolph, and delivering him to me, or confining him in some jail so that I get him again shall receive a reward of Twenty Dollars, and if taken in the County of Randolph, Ten Dollars. JOSHUA CRAVEN. May 2, 1831. 31-2w.

Fayetteville Academy.

THE operations of this Institution, under the superintendence of Messrs. Tracy & Husted, commenced on Monday last, at the Lodge, and will be continued as usual. June 8, 1831. 31-3w.

SCHUYLER'S PLACES OF FORTUNE.

New York, 27th May, 1831.

LOOK AT THIS.

The most Brilliant Lottery ever issued in the United States, will be drawn in the city of New York, on the 15th June next. It may well be called the "Mammoth Lottery," by which appellation it is already designated. My customers at a distance will have plenty of time to write for these tickets from any part of the United States. This Lottery must command the attention of monied men as well as those who are in want of "the ready."

36 Number Lottery by Ternary Permutation—\$ Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.
1 Prize of 60,000 DOLLARS,
1 50,000 DOLLARS,
1 40,000 DOLLARS,
1 25,000 DOLLARS,
1 20,000 DOLLARS,
1 10,000 DOLLARS,
6 5,000 DOLLARS,
6 2,500 DOLLARS,
6 2,000 DOLLARS,
18 1,000 DOLLARS,
18 500 DOLLARS,
186 150 DOLLARS,
186 100 DOLLARS,
186 80 DOLLARS,
186 60 DOLLARS,
1116 40 DOLLARS,
13950 20 DOLLARS,

Price of Tickets \$20, and Shares in proportion. Packages must draw, allowing the worst luck, one one hundred dollars and stand the same chance for the truly magnificent Capitals. A package contains 12 tickets, and will cost \$240; Halves \$120, and Quarters \$60.—I make a deduction of 5 per cent. on packages. There are, however, many good Lotteries to be drawn in the interim, as will be seen in another part of this paper.

Orders for Tickets by mail or otherwise, will receive prompt and confidential attention if addressed to

Anthony H. Schuyler.

New York.

My offices in New York are under the New American Museum, (Marble Building) 220 Broadway, corner of Ann Street, nearly opposite St. Paul's Church, also at the corner of Park Place and Broadway.

SPLENDID LOTTERIES.

The following Splendid Lotteries are next in order.

SCHUYLER

Will as usual supply his customers with the Capitals. I give them early notice to enable them at a distance to choose the class they prefer.

June 1, Extra 14—\$30,000, \$20,000.—

Tickets \$10.—Rich Scheme.

June 8, Extra 15—60 No.—20,000, 10,000.

Tickets \$5.

June 15, Extra 16—The Mammoth Scheme.

60,000 Dols. 50,000 Dols. 40,000 Dols. 25,000 Dols.

20,000 Dols.—Tickets \$20.

June 22, Class 6—\$30,000—\$10.

June 29, Extra 17—\$15,000—\$4.

I have only time to announce, that a whole Ticket, Nos. 4 44 59, the capital prize of \$5,000 in the Lottery that drew this day, was sold at my office, and sent to a gentleman in Fayetteville, N. C.

A. H. SCHUYLER.

New York, May 25.

NEW YORK CHEAP WHOLESALE CLOAK, STOCK, and CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his establishment from No. 18, Maiden Lane, to the spacious store No. 138, Pearl Street, over Messrs. Hyde, Cleveland & Co., where he will keep constantly on hand a much more extensive assortment than formerly. The style, make, and materials of the Cloaks will be greatly improved, and will be sold at about the same low prices as those of the last season. He has also on hand, an assortment of low priced Clothing, made in good style, expressly for the Southern and Western trade, that will be sold at about the usual prices of the most inferior quality. Also, an assortment of Stocks, with many other desirable Articles. Those who will take the trouble to examine this Stock of Goods will probably satisfy themselves that they cannot select the same amount from any stock in the City that will be a safer or more desirable purchase. For sale by F. J. CONANT, No. 138, Pearl Street, New York.

TERMS.—Six months, for approved Notes, payable at Banks in good standing in any part of the country, eight months for City Acceptances, or five per cent discount for Cash. In all cases where the time is extended, interest will be charged at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum. Any Goods purchased at the Establishment that do not suit the market for which they were intended, will be exchanged for others. April 13, 1831. \$23-12t.

Lafayette Bakery.

East end of Mr. McRae's Long Building, in front of the Wagon Yard, Hay Street.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish, at wholesale or retail, any quantity of Bread, Water and Butter Crackers, and Cake. He hopes that many years experience in this business, constant attention, the employment of the best materials only, and low prices, will obtain for him the patronage of the Citizens of Fayetteville, and Merchants and others trading here.

Country Merchants will be supplied at the shortest notice, who are invited to call and examine for themselves at his establishment.

EPHRAIM BOUND.